Version with markings to show changed made

On page 34, beginning at line 5:

The pD10 AAV vector is constructed by replacing the AAV gene encoding sequences of pD-10 (see Wang, X. et al., J. Virol. 71:3077 (1997), with the CMV promoter, multiple cloning site, and BGH polyadenylation sequences from pKm201CMV. Briefly, oligonucleotides 5'-ggtatttaaa acttgcggcc gcggaatttc gactctaggc c-3' (SEQ I.D. No. [____] 9) and 5'-gctgcccggg acttgctagc tggatgatcc tccagcgcgg ggatctcatg -3' (SEQ I.D. No. [____] 10) are used to amplify the CMV expression cassette from pKm201CMV. The product of this PCR amplification is digested with SmaI and DraI and cloned into pD-10 digested with EcoRV. This new vector is named pD-10CMV.

On page 37, beginning at line 25:

Oncogenic activity is associated with the wild-type FGF-5 molecule (Zhan et al., 1988; Bates et al., 1991). To improve its safety, the codons for the first 21 amino acids of FGF-5's signal sequence were removed by PCR amplification of the above pD10-CMV-FGF-5 plasmid with the following primers:
AGA/TAT/AAG/CTT/ACC/ATG/GGT/GAA/AAG/CG T/CTC/GCC/CCC/AAA (5', 5FGFMUTB; SEQ I.D. No. [____] 11) and CGC/GCG/CTC/GAG/AC C/ATG/AGG/AAT/ATT/AT C/CAA/AGC/GAA/ACT (3', 3FGF5WT; SEQ I.D. No [____] 12). The 5' primer contains point mutations which destabilize G/C rich hairpin structures of the FGF-5 mRNA, and should increase levels of gene expression. The PCR product was digested with HindIII and XhoI (restriction sites introduced by the primers), and cloned by standard methods, into the pD10 vector digested with the same enzymes. The pD10-CMV-FGF-5 (sig-) vector is illustrated schematically in Figure 5.